Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Library Publishes Guide To Its Early Manuscript Books

Detail from missal, Netherlands, 1451.

Medieval and Renaissance Manuscript Books in the Library of Congress, a 421-page catalog of early handwritten books, has just been published by the Library. This richly illustrated scholarly catalog—the first of three projected volumes—describes 64 medieval and renaissance manuscripts held by the Library of Congress.

Manuscript books, as the forerunners of the printed book, strikingly show how conventions in later book design were developed: page layout, chapter divisions, author identification, table of contents, cross references, indexes, and illustrations.

In the Library's collections, manuscripts that are elaborately

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illuminated tend to be better known. But even those that do not exhibit the finest artistry are valuable as witnesses of past ages: revealing the interests of the times, the knowledge that was available, and the modes of thought that prevailed. To make these witnesses speak out is one of the aims of *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscript Books in the Library of Congress.*

The volume covers 64 items grouped in three categories of books handcopied in Europe between 1150 and 1600 A.D.: Bibles, service books (including music), and books of hours. The work provides extensive technical information on each item, analyzes its contents, provides sample excerpts, and where possible attempts to date it and place it in cultural context. The volume is illustrated with 26 color plates and more than 100 black and white reproductions.

Svato Schutzner, a rare book cataloger in the Library's Special Materials Cataloging Division, wrote the descriptions, notes, analyses, and comments, and compiled the indexes in the catalog. He is currently working on a second volume covering theology and canon law. A third volume will describe manuscript books of a secular nature, primarily medieval copies of classics, medieval science, and secular law. The scope of the three-volume work extends to what are traditionally considered Western manuscripts—including Greek but excluding Semitic and Far Eastern languages.

Medieval and Renaissance Manuscript Books in the Library of Congress is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20540, for $62 (cite stock number 030-001-00112-1 when ordering).

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

U.S. Declines to Join Chips Protection Treaty

The United States declined to sign a treaty to protect microchip designs at an international conference in May.

The U.S. joined Japan—the two are the world's major producers and consumers of chips—along with several other countries in rejecting the treaty on the grounds that it offered significantly less protection than already existed in those countries. In the United States, stronger protection is provided by the U.S. Semiconductor Chip Protection Act.

"I want to make it clear that we still seek adequate and effective international standards for protection of layout designs of integrated circuits," said U.S. Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman, who headed the U.S. delegation. "We will continue to strive for that objective in the World Intellectual Property Organization and by other bilateral and multilateral means."

The conference, titled the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, took place May 8-26 at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C. It was sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and was more commonly referred to as the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Chips Protection. The conference marked the culmination of almost four years of negotiations among countries seeking a common standard for the protection of the designs of microchips.

In the view of the U.S. delegates, some of the weaknesses of the treaty as drafted were that it permitted countries to provide too short a term of protection, allowed them to use the technology without the permission of the owner in a broad range of circumstances, and did not require companies that had used

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Vivienne Bourkoff Named Head of Interlibrary Loan

Vivienne Bourkoff has joined the Library of Congress' Loan Division as head of the Interlibrary Loan Section. In this position, she directs the lending of Library of Congress materials to public, academic, and specialized libraries throughout the United States and the world.

Ms. Bourkoff comes to the Library from the Johns Hopkins University, where she had directed interlibrary loan at the Milton S. Eisenhower Library since 1984. There she supervised the use of national networks, electronic mail, telefacsimile, and fee-based document delivery

services, to provide materials from the Hopkins collections to students, faculty, and other libraries worldwide.

She served in the Hopkins circulation department as well, working with the automated circulation system and resolving overdue/lost-book problems. An experienced reference librarian, Ms. Bourkoff also worked on the library's reference desk, doing online database searching and utilizing her knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew.

In addition to working in the Hopkins library, Ms. Bourkoff served on numerous committees, including the library's committee of department heads, which she chaired.

Ms. Bourkoff is a member of the Research Libraries Group interlibrary loan advisory committee and is currently working on an interlibrary loan cost model which she hopes to test in the Loan Division. Last October she attended the first IFLA Conference on Interlending and Document Supply, in London.

Ms. Bourkoff received her bachelor's degree in French and philosophy from Simmons College and her degree in library science from the University of California at Berkeley. Before that, she taught French, Spanish, and Italian at the Sullivan School of Language in Palo Alto, Calif. She is presently pursuing a master's in administrative science at Johns Hopkins.

Library Acquires Unique Tocqueville First Edition

During this bicentennial year of the French Revolution, the Library of Congress has acquired the only known set in the original paper bindings of the first edition of Alexis de Tocqueville's celebrated classic, *De la démocratie en Amérique.*

It was warmly received by American and French critics alike when the first two volumes were issued in

(Cont. on p. 230)

U.S. Signs Treaty For International Audiovisual Register

The United States was among the first countries to sign a treaty creating an international register of audiovisual works at a conference in April sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

Copyright Office policy planning advisor Marybeth Peters, alternate head of the U.S. delegation to the conference, and Harvey Winter, delegation head, U.S. Department of State, signed the treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works on April 18.

"Basically, the register will be a large database reflecting statements of authorship and ownership of various world rights for audiovisual works," said Ms. Peters.

For example, by consulting the register, one could determine who owned the rights to the film *Platoon* in India, Sweden, or the United States. The register is expected to help stem the flow of pirated works. U.S. motion picture companies, said Ms. Peters, have estimated billions of dollars of losses due to piracy, and other countries with large film industries, such as France and India, have complained of the same problem.

"It will be a central place where anyone can go to find who owns motion picture rights for a particular place and time period," said Ms. Peters. Use of the register will expedite legal proceedings, because in countries that are a party to the treaty the facts of any document recorded in the register will be accorded *prima facie* weight.

The treaty must be ratified by five countries before it can be put into effect. Ms. Peters said India and Austria have indicated they will ratify immediately, and the United States will begin meeting soon with private-sector parties to move toward ratification.

Library Publishes Bibliography on Netherlands and Northern Belgium

The Library has published *The Netherlands and Northern Belgium: A Selective Bibliography of Reference Works,* compiled by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division.

The 152-page volume represents a revision and expansion of *The Netherlands: A Selective Bibliography,* published in 1986. It lists works in English, Dutch, French, and German on the intellectual and cultural life of the Netherlands and Northern Belgium, their economy, government, politics, religion, and society, as well as works on description and travel, and bibliographic and reference sources. The new edition is enhanced with three additional subject areas to reflect the broader range of recent developments: education, history and historiography, and literature.

The Netherlands and Northern Belgium emphasizes the 1980s and relies on 1970s publications only when no later titles are available. The expanded section on the economies

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Bibliography *(Cont. from p. 227)*
responds to the increasing integration of the Netherlands and Northern Belgium into the European Community.

The introduction describes the wide range of Dutch materials in the Library of Congress, beginning with the acquisition of Thomas Jefferson's personal library in 1815, and citing items attesting to Jefferson's interest in the region of the United Provinces and Belgium. The Library's current Dutch-language collections comprise an estimated 150,000 items.

In addition to an author index, the work includes a descriptive list of scholarly institutions, fraternal societies, and other potential sources of information in the United States relating to the Netherlands and Belgium.

The Netherlands and Northern Belgium: A Selective Bibliography (Washington: Library of Congress, 1989) is available for $5.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (cite stock number 030-020-00014-6 when ordering).

—Margrit B. Krewson

National Day for Young Readers Is Declared—November 15

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has invited libraries around the United States to join the Library of Congress in celebrating November 15 as National Young Reader's Day. A focal point for national Year of the Young Reader activities, National Young Reader's Day will occur during National Children's Book Week, which is being observed November 12–19.

"National Young Reader's Day is a wonderful opportunity for librarians to work with educators, volunteer agencies, businesses, and other organizations to encourage a love of reading among young people," Dr. Billington said. Dozens of national and state associations and hundreds

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Workshop at Library on Quiltmaking Traditions in the United States

Viola Canady (left), Muriel Drew, and Raymond Dobard, all of Daughters of Dorcas.

"The Fabric of Life: Quiltmaking Traditions in America," a two-day workshop, was held at the Library of Congress on March 27 and 28. Presented by the Library's American Folklife Center in conjunction with National Women's Month, the program included films, a panel discussion, and a quiltmakers workshop. More than 400 participants attended.

Lisa Turner Oshins of the American Folklife Center and author of *Quilt Collections: A Directory for the United States and Canada* (Washington, D.C. 1987) opened the conference by welcoming attendees and introducing four films, all directed by women. The films shown were: "Anonymous Was a Woman," "Hearts and Hands: A Social History of Nineteenth-Century Women and Quilts," "Quilts in Women's Lives," and "Quilting Women." Following the screening of the films, Ms. Oshins led a discussion.

Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, opened the second day with a brief discussion of the Blue Ridge Parkway project sponsored by the American Folklife Center, and introduced Geraldine Johnson, a folklorist and researcher who moderated the panel. For the past ten years, Dr. Johnson has researched quilting traditions, quilts, regionalism, and the social aspects of quiltmaking. She began with her work on the Blue Ridge project. Her slide presentation, illustrated with photographs from the project, showed two kinds of quilts—plain and fancy. Plain quilts are meant to be used and are the result of the salvaging of fabric scraps, old garments, flour sacks, and other such materials used in their tops, fillers, and linings. Traditional patterns and processes are used by plain quilters who often employ large stitches and favor darker colored materials that are less likely to show dirt. Fancy quilters are largely college educated and obtain their patterns from printed sources. Many grew up in families with strong quilting traditions, making quilts more for their beauty than for use. Their quilts are not a salvage craft, but utilize new fabrics, white thread and materials, and fine stitches.

Anna Holland at the workshop.

The first panelist, Joyce Ice, a folklorist from Ithaca, N.Y., spoke about quilting in Delaware County, N.Y., which lies in the farthest northern reaches of the Appalachians. The area is noted for its fundraising quilts made by church groups for sale, raffle, or auction. These quilts are often samplers, made up of blocks made by individual members of the group from patterns and colors communally chosen. They are then pieced together and quilted by the group. The quilts are an expression of a sense of community and provide a balance between individual and group values.

Katharine Dirks, museum conservator, the Division of Textiles, Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, spoke about quilt conservation. She discussed the care, cleaning, storage, and display of quilts, both for mums and private collectors.

Lars Cain, lecturer and collector of doll quilts and 19th-century textiles and an employee of the Library of Congress, spoke about the characteristics of collectors. His presentation included showing many items from his collection of doll quilts, dolls, doll clothes, toys, and children's clothing. He discussed the history of several of the objects displayed and placed them within their social context.

Magdalena Gilinsky, public events coordinator of the American Folklife Center who produced the two-day program, introduced the quiltmakers workshop. The workshop consisted of demonstrations and displays by the Daughters of Dorcas, Calvary Episcopal Church of Washington, D.C., Viola Canady, leader, with Gertrude Braan, Raymond Dobard, Muriel Drew, and Virginia Quinn; the Holly Grove Mennonite Quilters of Westover, Md., Marie Detweiler, leader, with Fern Hostetler, Genevieve King, and Jean-Ann Yoder; and Anna Holland, a quilt designer and quiltmaker from Waterford, Va.

The conference closed on the second day with the observation that pins had been found in the auditorium the day before, evidence that quiltmakers attending the program had not been idle. Also spotted in the vicinity of the Library of Congress was a bumper sticker: "Blessed Be the Piecemakers."

Copies of *Quilt Collections: A Directory for the United States and Canada* can be ordered from the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 ($18.95 softcover; $24.95 hardcover; add $2 to each order for postage and handling). Free brochures on quilt conservation are available on request from the Division of Textiles, Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 (specify the quilt's construction—silk, cotton, linen, or wool).

—Pam van Ee

Register Testifies In Favor of Copyright Clarification Act

The Copyright Office has come out in favor of proposed legislation that would amend the copyright act to reaffirm Congress' intent to hold states and their instrumentalities, such as state universities, liable for infringements of copyrights and mask works (the designs for semiconductor chips).

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman testified April 21 before the House copyright subcommittee, and May 17 before the Senate subcommittee, in favor of the Copyright Remedy Clarification Act.

The need for the legislation arose in recent years when several courts held that the Eleventh Amendment immunizes states from suit for money damages in copyright infringement cases in Federal court. While the Copyright Act dictates that all copyright suits be litigated exclusively in Federal court, the Eleventh Amendment prohibits Federal courts from entertaining damage suits brought against a state by citizens of another state or country. The Supreme Court has extended this to prohibit suits against a state by its own citizens.

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Copyright *(Cont. from p. 229)*

As a result, copyright owners have been unable to collect damages to which the law says they are entitled. Two cases recently appealed to the Supreme Court—one involving the unauthorized copying of computer software by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and another involving the unauthorized use of a free-lance photographer's photos by Virginia's Radford University—were turned down by the high court without comment.

The situation as it has developed, said Mr. Oman, "is illogical and contrary to the clear intent of Congress." The language and history of the 1976 Act demonstrate, he said, that Congress intended to hold states, like other users, liable for copyright infringement.

The recent immunity holdings, said Mr. Oman, are the result of another decision, *Atascadero State Hospital v. Scanlon*, a non-copyright case, in which the court held that Congress' intent to abrogate the Eleventh Amendment immunity must be clearly expressed in the language of a statute. The Copyright Act, in section 501(a), broadly defines the copyright defendant class to encompass "anyone who violates any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner. . . ."

In the UCLA case (*BV Engineering v. UCLA*), the appeals court acknowledged that it was interpreting various Supreme Court rulings in such a way that "our holding will allow states to violate Federal copyright laws with impunity. It is for Congress, however, to remedy this problem."

In August 1987, the House subcommittee requested that the Copyright Office study the issue, and in June 1988 the Register presented his report. In preparing the report, the Copyright Office issued a request for information and received 44 comments, mostly from copyright proprietors.

"They chronicled dire financial consequences if the state were given immunity from monetary damages in copyright infringement suits," said Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman. "We heard no complaints of unfair copyright activity or sharp business practices by copyright proprietors. Indeed, one company declared that in the highly competitive industry of educational publishing, it's definitely a buyer's market and state agencies exact substantial concessions from the publishers."

Legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1131) was introduced by Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Administration of Justice, and Carlos J. Moorhead (R-Calif.), who is the ranking minority member on the subcommittee. In the U.S. Senate, the proposed legislation (S. 497) is sponsored by Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, and Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

Readers Day *(Cont. from p. 228)*

of local organizations are participating in "1989—The Year of the Young Reader," the year-long reading promotion campaign initiated by the Library of Congress. First Lady Barbara Bush is Honorary Chairperson of the Year of the Young Reader. National Young Reader's Day is being organized in cooperation with Pizza Hut, Inc., sponsor of the BOOK-IT! National Reading Incentive Program.

Tocqueville *(Cont. from p. 227)*

Paris in 1835 by a reluctant publisher (the second two volumes were published five years later). The book's initial success has been matched by its enormous popularity in the 20th century. Many in the United States and elsewhere have employed the book's incisive generalizations describing the unifying elements of American society. Although that society has since become bewilderingly complex as a result of industrial development, immigration, international responsibilities, and other factors, many of Tocqueville's insights are still relevant. In fact, *De la démocratie en Amérique* is arguably the most quoted book about American culture and character.

Tocqueville was born in 1805 into an aristocratic family, an ironic circumstance for someone whose name would be indissolubly linked to the idea of democracy. His family was badly scarred by the fierce purges that swept revolutionary France—his parents were imprisoned and his grandfather and great-grandfather were beheaded. Tocqueville realized that the growth of egalitarian sentiment throughout the world during the first half of the 19th century was the true force that would inexorably transform the world.

Tocqueville arrived in the United States in May 1831 with his close friend Gustave de Beaumont. Officially their purpose was to study the progressive American prison system, but from the outset it was clear that their scope was far broader. As he wrote in the introduction to his book, Tocqueville came to America to see "what a great republic is like."

In their quest to develop an understanding of American democracy, the pair journeyed west from New York to Green Bay, Wis., and eventually traveled an arc that took them as far north as Quebec and as far south as New Orleans.

Tocqueville observed that there was occurring in Europe the "gradual development of the equality of condition [as] a providential fact, [possessing] all the characteristics of a Divine decree." In coming to America, he hoped to learn what his own country might become, though he feared that the defects of the new society might be as malignant as the old regime's, albeit different in nature.

The enduring genius of *De la démocratie en Amérique* is that its author realized that changes in political structure were only a part of what was new about the American democratic

experiment, and that social manners, art, business, education, religion, and even land ownership patterns were also affected by the egalitarian conditions existing in the United States.

In 1982 author Richard Reeves repeated Tocqueville's route throughout the United States, reading a translation of *De la démocratie en Amérique* as he traveled. Reeves marveled at how startlingly insightful many of Tocqueville's observations still were about the places he visited, and concluded in *American Journey: Traveling with Tocqueville in Search of Democracy in America* that Tocqueville "did say much of what there was to be said about us."

The Library's newly acquired copy of *De la démocratie en Amérique* will be housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. It will be on display in an exhibit opening September 8, "A Passion for Liberty: Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy and Revolution," which is drawn from Library of Congress collections and those of Château de Tocqueville in Normandy, France. The exhibition was developed in cooperation with the Demeure Historique and made possible by a grant from Lafarge, the leading cement and construction materials company in North America and Europe.

Many translations and numerous editions of Tocqueville's most influential work are available in the Library's collections, including a rare Russian version published on the eve of the 1917 revolution—though none has the magic appeal of this first printing, looking as fresh as the day it first appeared.

—James Gilreath

Chips *(Cont. from p. 226)*
pirated chips to pay a fair royalty on the chips after the company learned that the chips were pirated.

During the negotiations, U.S. efforts at compromise were repeatedly rejected. Library of Congress staff members who served on the U.S. delegation in addition to the Register of Copyrights were Copyright Office general counsel Dorothy Schrader and Examining Division Visual Arts Team leader Melissa Dadant.

Four nations signed the treaty at the conference. Signing is primarily a symbolic act—most delegates must seek ratification at home—but since only five nations are needed for ratification it is likely that the treaty will come into force eventually.

Library Publishes New Classification Schedule For European Law

Law of Europe, Classification Schedule K, Subclasses KJ-KKZ, has just been published by the Library of Congress and is available from its Cataloging Distribution Service for $25.

Prepared by the Library's Subject Cataloging Division, the regional schedule comprises classification for regional comparative law, European community law (using captions in English, French, and German), and subject classification for all European countries. For the first time, the schedule also presents a detailed classification for the ancient legal systems of the region— Roman, Germanic, Celtic, and Slavic law. An extensive index contains entries in English, German, French, and Latin and includes Germanic terminology.

According to Jolande E. Goldberg, law classification specialist, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, who prepared the new schedule and wrote the introduction, "*Law of Europe* is an important and much needed addition to Library of Congress law classification, now making it possible to arrange European law materials systematically."

In addition to *Law of Europe,* two greatly expanded editions of existing classification schedules have been published within the past year. *Science, Classification Schedule Q,* 7th edition, 1989, is priced at $30. *Literature (General), English and American Literature, Fiction in English, Juvenile Belles Lettres, Classification Schedule P, Subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ,* 3rd edition, 1988, is available for $25. *History of Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc. Classification Schedule D, Subclasses DT-DX,* 3rd edition, 1989, is now being prepared for publication; its price will be announced.

To order these or any of the Library's classification schedules, contact: Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541; telephone: (202) 707-6100.

The Library of Congress observes
TWO HUNDRED YEARS
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Congress Bicentennial Program

Exhibition

The Tides of Party Politics: Two Centuries of Congressional Elections, 1789–1989.

A display of one hundred maps of congressional elections.

Madison Foyer, to July 30.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, July 11
☐ Author Elinor DesVerney Sinnette, acting director, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, will discuss her new book, *Arthur Alphonso Schomburg: Black Bibliophile and Collector.* LC Professional Association (LCPA). Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

Friday, July 14
☐ "The French Revolution, Xavier Mina, and Revolutionary Movements in Ibero-America, 1789-1817," Guadalupe Jiménez Codinach, Archival Survey Project, Library of Congress. Hispanic Cultural Society. Dining Room A, 12 noon.

Tuesday, July 18
☐ "Readers Theater," Jim Humphrey, managing artistic director, World Stage. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

Wednesday, July 26
☐ "Master Contract Negotiations at the Library of Congress," Martin F. O'Donoghue, labor relations officer: Labor Relations Seminar. West Dining Room, 10:30-11:30 a.m. **For managers and supervisors only.**

Thursday, July 27
☐ "Experiences as a CLR Academic Library Management Intern at Princeton," Sarah Pritchard, head, Microform Reading Room. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

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